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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2573.

THE CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BACK FROM PING YANG AND ANJU AND A BATTLE IS FORESHADOWED



VLADIVOSTOK.

PORt ARTHUR MUST GET ALONG WITH PRESENT FORCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS, GALLEYSLATE.)

SEOUL, Mar. 16.—The Japanese have ordered the war correspondents at Ping Yang and Anju to return. This is considered to foreshadow an important movement.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

YINKOW, Mar. 16.—It is authentically stated that the Russian loss at the last bombardment of Port Arthur was 300.

NO REINFORCEMENTS POSSIBLE.

NEWCHIANG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin has wired General Stossev, commander of Port Arthur, that he must hold the fortress with his present garrison.

RUSSIANS DENY ABANDONMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the rumored abandonment of Port Arthur.

KUROPATKIN ON HIS WAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin will reach Fukien on the 25th.

A MUSCOVITE CANARD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is claimed that the Japanese are using poisoned swords.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

CHEMULPO, Mar. 16.—The U. S. cruiser Cincinnati has brought twenty-five American refugees from Uman.

RUSSIANS FLEEING FROM DUTY.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—Russian immigrants numbering 1,500 have arrived on the steamer Bluecher. They fled from army duty.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT SAID, Mar. 15.—A Russian cruiser is here watching for vessels carrying contraband of war.

TOKIO, Mar. 15.—It is believed here that the Russian fleet has left Port Arthur for Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—China has given renewed assurances of her intention to maintain neutrality in the present conflict between Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—The Senate has passed the ratification bill, including an item of \$326,000 for the purchase of ships for defense in the Territory of Hawaii.

CHEFOO, March 17.—Eighteen Japanese spies have been captured near Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

TOKIO, March 17.—War expenses to the end of March are 6,000,000 yen. It is estimated that the outlay between April and December will be 380,000,000 yen.

THE RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE POSITION.

TOKIO, March 17.—The Russians in Korea occupy an area of about forty square miles with a base extending from Wiju and Hamtong south to Pakchen river and Ping Yang. The Russians left north of Korea number 20,000 who are concentrated at Kuling-ting, Manchuria.

BALTIC FLEET WILL REMAIN AT HOME.

SEASTOPOL, March 17.—Russia has decided to not send the Baltic fleet to the Far East.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Korea, March 16.—The Emperor of Korea will leave the Capitol and take up his residence in the suburban palace at Inbok.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 16.—The situation at the center of hostilities is quiet. There is no sign of the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 16.—Captain Irkov, a Russian officer in the Manchurian service, has been shot as a spy by the Japanese.

TOKIO, Japan, March 16.—The Cabinet is preparing its program for increased revenue to submit to the special session of the Diet. The program includes an extension of the tobacco monopoly, and a general increase in taxes throughout the Empire.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons today by a vote of 141 to 130, on a motion by Mr. Asquith to reduce the Irish educational estimates. The ministry refused to resign on the showing of the vote and a second vote was taken. The Government then had a majority of 25.

LONDON, Mar. 16.—The failure of the Government to carry its House on the question of administrative policy in Ireland is deemed to have weakened it. It is not thought that immediate dissolution will ensue.

PORLAND, March 17.—The Mitchell men have carried the mayoralty elections here.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is seriously ill.

ALEXIEFF SAYS THAT 230,000 MEN ARE MOBILIZED

VLADIVOSTOK.

The Russian Fleet Returns to Port Arthur From a Short Cruise—Wm. T. Stead Is Denied Access to South Africa.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS, GALLEYSLATE.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs that by tomorrow there will be 230,000 Russian troops concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

INSPECTING NEWCHIANG DEFENSES.

NEWCHIANG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin has inspected the defenses here.

On Feb. 15th a cable dispatch announced that General Liao, which had been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian land forces in Manchuria.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

SEOUL, Mar. 16.—Russian cavalry is retreating the Yalu.

PRICES RISING AT LIAO YANG.

LIAO YANG, Mar. 16.—Prices have risen enormously since troops began concentrating here.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, Mar. 16.—Things are quiet here. The bands play in the parks twice a week. The fleet has returned to port.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, China, Mar. 17.—Viceroy Alexieff has confirmed the report of the damage done the defences and town at Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet. He denies the statement of damage done by fire.

CHEFOO, China, Mar. 17.—The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Skorri has been blown up by coming in contact with one of the mines in the harbor at Port Arthur.

LIAO YANG, China, Mar. 17.—General Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian land forces, will make his headquarters here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Mar. 17.—The Russian Government does not regard the attitude of Korea as that of a belligerent. Russia takes the position that notwithstanding the freedom of action of the Japanese forces within Korea, the Government is not in sympathy with Japan.

SEOUL, Korea, Mar. 17.—Marquis Ito arrived at Seoul today. He will hold an important conference with the Korean authorities.

LIGHT IS BREAKING THROUGH THE GLOOM

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson were closeted till dark yesterday evening over the reduction estimates. When they came out the Governor stated to an Advertiser reporter that the schools were not perfect as yet, on account of some departments not having made half as much as other departments had made. Therefore some adjustment was necessary before final results could be presented.

However, the two high officials gave a sketchy statement of things as they appeared then.

For the eighteen months the appropriations are \$4,778,000 against probable revenue of \$3,778,000, leaving necessary a reduction of two million dollars.

The scaling down thus far accomplished had reduced the estimated expenditure to \$3,242,209.68, or a saving of \$1,435,000. Governor Carter knows where another cut of \$200,000 is possible.

There is a good deal more work to be done. It was intimated, yet, with only one-half a million reduction yet to be figured as shown by the foregoing estimate, the Governor and the Board may have growing hopes of being able to weather the remainder of the period without the intervention of an extra session of the Legislature.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND REACH AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS, GALLEYSLATE.)

PARIS, Mar. 17.—It is asserted that France and England have reached an agreement as to Newfoundland. Negotiations relative to Morocco, Egypt and Siam are satisfactory. France relinquishes territorial rights in Newfoundland but retains offshore fishing rights.

The agreement between France and England concerning their interests in Newfoundland, Morocco, Egypt and Siam, is probably the first good result of the arbitration treaty recently arranged between those two countries. France and England have long been at war diplomatically over the Newfoundland fisheries and the French concession of all territorial rights in Newfoundland means a victory for England. The British have recently been combating alleged encroachment by France on Siam and Morocco. France has for some months had a large number of troops threatening the Siam border from French Indo-China and her colony of Algeria has contained many troops which were marked off for service in a campaign against Morocco. Marauding tribesmen from Morocco have invaded Algeria and French zones during the past year have frequently been in battle with them and it was feared with these incursions so imminent that France would declare a protectorate over Morocco.

WM. T. STEAD DENIED ACCESS TO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Mar. 18.—Lord Milner has cancelled the permit granted Wm. T. Stead to travel in South Africa owing to Stead's recent speeches.

Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, and William T. Stead, editor of the British "Review of Reviews," have been enemies for years. Stead severely criticised the part played by Lord Milner in the negotiations leading up to the South African war and always maintained that had Milner and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain used more diplomacy and less harshness in dealing with the Boers there would have been no war. Stead was also a pro-Boer and during the war sent thousands of pamphlets boosting the war from a Boer point of view, to Capetown. Milner was at Capetown at that time and as fast as Stead's pamphlets arrived he had them burned in heaps at the docks. There is a distinct undercurrent of disloyalty among the varied population of South Africa today and Lord Milner fears that violent speeches on the part of a man of such international reputation as Stead has might bring on a flood of rebellion.

JAPAN'S SCHEDULE OF TAX ON SUGAR

TOKIO, Mar. 18.—It is proposed to tax sugar as follows: Dutch standard, No. 1, one yen the hundred pounds; No. 2, one yen, forty sen; No. 3, one yen, eighty sen; No. 4, four yen, twenty sen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

LONDON, Mar. 18.—St. Patrick's day was but slightly observed in England. It was generally observed throughout Ireland.

DEATH OF COMMANDER SEWALL.

MARE ISLAND, Cal., Mar. 17.—Commander William E. Sewall died here today. Commander Sewall, who was Naval Governor of Guam, arrived here recently on board the U. S. S. Supply. He was suffering from a complication of diseases contracted while serving in the tropics.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD.

LONDON, England, Mar. 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is dead.

A MISTRIAL MAY OCCUR

Only a Fortnight
Left to Try
Jones.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, Judge Robinson adjourned court for the day, eleven jurors were seated who had passed for cause in the Jones murder trial preliminaries. The prosecution had three and the defense eight peremptory challenges left. With the latest venire exhausted, there remained twenty-four names of jurors disengaged of the total of 250 returned by the Jury Commissioners for all juries of the First Circuit Court for the year 1904. A special venire for this remnant of twenty-four was forthwith drawn, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. With the finding of a verdict, as elsewhere reported, in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday evening eleven more jurors are at the disposal of Judge Robinson.

AN OPEN VENIRE.

There still remain the grand jurors and somewhat reluctantly yesterday afternoon Deputy Attorney General Peters consented to their discharge, so as to have them available as trial jurors, before the completion of all of the investigations laid out for them. Some of the matters that would have to be abandoned, Mr. Peters explained, had been put under inquiry at the request of private citizens. He undertook to have the grand jury make a final report, under the circumstances, by the following afternoon.

An even worse all told, with the large proportion of jurors examined for every one passed for cause, if all or most of the remaining peremptory challenges are exercised the question of an open venire to obtain more jurors will come to a head. It would be the first test of the question under the new jury law.

A preliminary argument thereon took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peters cited a Utah case, where the 200 jurors on the list of a certain jurisdiction had become exhausted in empanelling a jury and the court ordered an open venire from the body of the district. An appeal was taken on this proceeding and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the action of the trial court. A point in that case was that the Utah law did not forbid an open venire, though not expressly authorizing it, and this was mentioned as exactly similar to the Hawaiian condition of affairs.

Judge Robinson, though having misgivings about the soundness of the decision, stated that he must be bound by the United States Supreme Court. Yet, until every juror on the list, including the grand jury, was called in the present empanelling the case would not have reached a parallel with that of Utah quoted.

It was at this point that it was decided to utilize the grand jury panel. When all is said, the prospects are thickening that, unless a jury is obtained without many more hours of delay, there will be no trial of Edward M. Jones at this term. There is a bare fortnight left and if the trial is begun and not ended before the term expires a mistrial must be entered.

YESTERDAY'S SIFTING.

To fill the vacant chair left at the close of Monday's proceedings, Thomas Andrews, H. P. Benson, Chas. F. Osborne, Albert Trask, B. S. Gregory and J. M. Webb were called yesterday forenoon. All but Webb were excused for cause and recess was taken at noon with his case undecided. Mr. Peters making a strong fight for time and Mr. Robertson, adversely probing his admitted "opinion" to the bottom.

In the afternoon, Mr. Webb passed for cause, when the prosecution peremptorily challenged Benj. F. Vickery. Then J. J. Sullivan, Herbert C. Austin and Geo. Makalana were excused for cause. The trial jury box was now empty of names.

LANGUAGE TEST.

The language line was drawn a trifle finer than usual in the empanelling process yesterday. A strong fight was made on the qualifications of Albert Trask, a well known native Hawaiian building contractor who has figured on Government contracts for many years.

Deputy Attorney General Peters challenged Trask for cause, arguing his want of sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the bearing of the evidence, the instructions of the court and elements of the trial generally. Mr. Peters, replying to the opposing remarks of Mr. Robertson, would grant that the juror had a speaking acquaintance with English, even to the extent of thinking the figures of contracts in that language, but from the answers he had given on examination it was clear that he did not understand some words commonly used by court and counsel in discussing law relating to evidence. Granting that the juror was a Hawaiian of exceptional ability and intelligence, yet he was wanting in sufficient knowledge of the language of the court to be a competent juror, especially in so intricate a case as the one at bar.

Mr. Robertson doubted if one in ten average jurors understood everything that they heard at the trial of a case.

Judge Robinson allowed the challenge and Mr. Trask looked surprised when told he might depart.

George Makalana was another Hawaiian excused on account of unfamiliarity with the English language, but in his case no fine point existed.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

There was a lengthy controversy over the question of the citizenship of Thomas Andrews. His father was an American citizen and Andrews came to Hawaii at nine years of age. Twenty-one years ago he married a Pleasant

Island woman and he had voted under different regimes here, beginning with that of the Reform constitution of 1887. Still he possessed neither Hawaiian nor American citizenship papers. Mr. Robertson, who contended for his retention, was given time to consult records at the Capitol, but he failed to find the name of the man. Judge Robinson granted the challenge for cause.

JURYMEN ARE PAID What Treasury Payday Yielded to Public Creditors.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday was pay-day for current expense warrants at the Treasury. I produced a fresh crop of registrations considerable in size, yet put a goodly amount of money into direct circulation.

At closing time Treasurer Kepola was embarrassed with troubles of others, so that he could not give all details.

While sending his traps aboard the Claudine, being under subpoena to appear as a witness in his own old court at Waikiki, the Treasurer was served with another subpoena to appear as a witness before Judge De Bolt across the street. He lost no time in obeying, but all his time in doing so was lost, for the case was being argued to the jury when he arrived.

"The small warrants were paid," Mr. Kepola found breath to say. "Some of last month's Public Works bills were paid in cash. We registered all of the bankers' warrants."

"All of the warrants for March will have to be registered," the Treasurer added. "Yes, salaries and payrolls too. What else can be done? The warrants will be paid according to their numbers as money comes into the Treasury."

Among cash payments made yesterday was \$1,733 for February payment of jurors of the First Circuit Court.

JAP PLAYED SMART TRICK

A very smart trick was played by a Japanese named Iwamoto upon a fellow countryman who is a laborer in Makai Sugar Plantation. As the consequence of his undue trust in a strange, Takefa, is out \$25. It seems that Iwamoto was recently going around the camps, pretending to be an agent of a Japanese hotel in Honolulu and told his countrymen that he could help them in withdrawing their deposits in the emigration companies. The victim, Takefa, thought the fellow was all right and during last November gave the company's note to him.

The dishonest agent got the money and spent it himself; but when he was pressed for the payment he schemed a trick upon Takefa. He wrote a letter to the man in the name of the hotel to the effect that the money was not paid by the company and dropped the letter at the post office and got it duly stamped with the post office mark. He changed the mark and made it look like Honolulu and then dropped it in a letter box in the camp where the laborers get their mail. This made Takefa believe till recently that his money was still in Honolulu. He came too late to find out the fact when Iwamoto disappeared from the place; playing many other such tricks upon his fellowmen.—The Garden Island.

SENSATIONAL SUIT FOR BIG DAMAGES

Hiram Kolomoku has brought an action against John D. Holt Jr. for \$25,000 damages for alienating the affections of complainant's wife. E. A. Douthitt is attorney for Kolomoku. Both parties are married and each has six children living. They are prominent Hawaiians.

According to the declaration Holt and Kolomoku grew up friends from childhood, but the acquaintanceship of Holt with Mrs. Kolomoku appears to date back only three years. It was shortly after this time ago that Holt is accused of using wiles to rob his lifelong friend of the "affection, comfort, society, fellowship and assistance" of his wife. Respondent is charged with luring complainant's wife to clandestine meetings away from her home.

The summons is issued to bring Holt before a jury at the April term of the First Circuit Court.

Federal Grand Jurors.

Grand jurors to appear in the United States District Court on April 11 are as follows: trial jurors being yet to be drawn: E. E. Paxton, W. B. Withers, Thomas Hollinger, W. H. Hoogs, C. H. Gilman, C. H. Atherton, Arthur Harrison, Fred Johnson, J. P. Howatt, John Eisinger, E. D. Tenney, W. H. Holokohiki, M. G. Hopkins, W. D. Bancroft, W. W. Bruner, J. R. Highby, Henry E. Kelsey, G. F. Afonso, W. A. Birkhead, A. L. Greenwell, Hugh McCollister, F. W. Carter and August Gramberg.

THERE IS NO DANGER

whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A cablegram from the Merchants' Association two weeks ago is said to have had something to do with the item of \$10,000 for fortifications in Hawaii made by the Senate.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

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WIRELESS MESSAGES NOW MAKE A RECORD FLIGHT

One Hundred and Seventy-two Miles Intervenes From Oahu to Hawaii--Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Held Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the reorganization meeting of the Wireless Telegraph Company held yesterday afternoon in Castle & Cooke Hall, new officers were elected, and the business management of the company was again placed in the hands of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company. The report of Manager Cross as to the mechanical workings of the system, which now practically covers all the Islands, indicated that the ensuing year will demonstrate its efficiency and reliability as a carrier of messages.

The new officers are: E. O. White, president; F. J. Cross, vice president; W. R. Farrington, secretary; J. M. Riggs, treasurer; A. W. T. Bottomley, auditor; W. M. Campbell; G. A. Schubert; C. J. Hutchins, Chang-Chau, director.

The meeting was presided over by W. W. Hall, with W. R. Farrington as secretary. Among those present were F. J. Cross, Frank Thompson, A. N. Campbell, W. M. Campbell, George F. Davies, J. M. Riggs and J. W. A. Redhouse.

Mr. Campbell, the new treasurer of the Waterhouse Trust Company, stated that a meeting had been held yesterday morning by the trustee company respecting the affairs of the Wireless company and their conclusion was that money come to have the privilege of naming the treasurer and manager, the latter to be Mr. Cross. This was satisfactory to the stockholders. Mr. Campbell said that their choice for treasurer was J. M. Riggs, and the meeting also ratified this appointment.

Mr. Hall, speaking of the status of the company, said that the prospects for the coming year were excellent, and he thought that with the reorganization the increased business would soon be sufficient to clear off the debts and make the system one of great benefit to the community.

The following motions were presented by Attorney Thompson which were duly seconded and carried:

That the Board of Directors be authorized, empowered and instructed under the signature of the proper officers of the company to enter into an agreement with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., securing them for advances already made and for future advances, if any, to be made by this company, giving the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., the right to name, and the stockholders agreeing to elect the treasurer of this company during the period of unpaid advances, and to negotiate with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., for such compensation as they shall deem proper for the rental, clerical work and management of the business of this company, it being understood that the manager of the company shall have full control of the business of the company subject to the direction of the Board of Directors.

The second motion was as follows: That the action and transactions of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., in advancing sums of money to the company, and receiving for money received by this company are ratified.

As to the differences between the company and the government over the \$1,000 per month subsidy, which the government proposes to pay pro rata according to the number of days each month the system is working, the entire matter was referred to the Waterhouse Company for adjustment. For the month of February the government proposed to pay only \$350. The correspondence between the company and Superintendent Holloway was read. The former had stated that the "failure of the service during February was due to an act of God, and therefore out of the company's control."

MANAGER CROSS' REPORT.

The report of Manager Cross was then read as follows:

Honolulu, March 11, 1904.

To the President, Officers and Stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Gentlemen: At our last annual meeting the location of our wireless stations were as follows:

At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Kaena Point, Oahu; Walailae, Oahu; Ke Lee o Ma Leau, Molokai; Keomoku, Lanai; Lahaina, Maui; and Mahukona, Hawaii.

In sending a message to Hawaii from Honolulu, when the poles were thus located, it was necessary to relay through the stations on Molokai and Lanai to Mahukona. In like manner, a message for Molokai had to be relayed through Molokai and Lanai to Lahaina. The stations at Kaena Point, Oahu, and Nawiliwili, Kauai, proved a failure, owing to the close proximity of the high mountains in the rear of the one at Kaena Point.

At present our stations are located as follows: At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Barber's Point, Oahu; Molokai; Lahaina, Maui; and Puako, Hawaii. Messages for Maui from Honolulu are now sent direct from Barber's Point, Oahu, to Lahaina, and for Maui they are relayed through Lahaina only to Puako.

At present our stations are located as follows: At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Barber's Point, Oahu; Molokai; Lahaina, Maui; and Puako, Hawaii. Messages for Maui from Honolulu are now sent direct from Barber's Point, Oahu, to Lahaina, and for Maui they are relayed through Lahaina only to Puako.

I have ordered a duplicate set, on my own credit, for Barber's Point, which I believe will be installed in about six weeks, when it is expected messages will pass to and from Barber's Point and Puako direct.

I consider that a vote expressing appreciation of this company for the industry, kindly offices and assistance extended by the Wilder Steamship Co. in the recent re-arrangement of our stations, would be in order.

Very truly yours,

F. J. Cross,
Manager.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

E. O. White,
President.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Farrington,
Vice President.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Riggs,
Treasurer.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Atherton,
Auditor.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Campbell,
Secretary.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

G. A. Schubert,
Director.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

C. J. Hutchins,
Director.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

Chang-Chau,
Director.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Campbell,
Director.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

George F. Davies,
Director.

At the same time we are requested

to send a copy to the Secretary of State.

Very truly yours,

John Eisinger,
Director.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For Month	\$1.00
For Month, Foreign	.75
For Year	4.00
For Year, Foreign	3.00

Postage Invariably is Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : MARCH 18

THE MISSING CRUISERS.

Interest in the war has taken a fresh start in quest of the Russian squadron of the Far East. Two portions of the squadron are now missing from accustomed haunts. First the Vladivostok ships vanished into thin air and were vaguely reported as "in northern waters"; and now a Tokio dispatch says, as a matter of belief, that the Port Arthur Squadron, or what is left of it, has gone to Vladivostok.

The question arises how or why these powerful cruisers should have escaped the vigilance of the Japanese fleet, assuming that they have really done so. It is obvious from the attempts to close Port Arthur—attempts which are said to have been repeated at Vladivostok—that the Japanese were anxious lest the remaining vessels of the enemy should get out to interrupt the Japanese transport lines. Having the mastery of the sea why should the Japanese have let them slip? The cruisers left from the wreck of battle are swift and well-armed. Single they might play the mischief with Japanese transports; as a squadron they might attack such places as Chemulpo and Fusan with success. Captained by brave and daring men these ships would give trouble far out of proportion to their offensive strength, much as that is. And as for bases, so long as Vladivostok and Port Arthur are in Russian hands the cruisers might be able to run such a blockade as the Japanese could maintain after detaching ships to convoy transports and to scour the seas for the enemy, receding at fair intervals. The position of the Russians, under such circumstances, would be somewhat like that of the Confederate blockade runners during the last two years of the Civil War.

Possibly, after all is said, the Russian vessels are still hiding in Port Arthur and Vladivostok waiting for the Japanese to ease the blockade and go elsewhere in search of them. It is obvious that the next best thing to doing actual damage to their enemy, is to involve their whereabouts in mystery. The unknown is always to be dreaded; and a squadron "in being" is twice as embarrassing for an enemy to deal with when it cannot be located as it is when its whereabouts is known. Hiding ships doesn't cost much and it is strayed which has its visible uses in warfare.

A PROGRAM OF SAVAGES.

COUNTIES INCREASE EXPENSE.

Behind these Russian tales of Japanese barbarity the presence of method may be discerned. If the world can be convinced that the Japanese have taken to the warpath like savages of the bush, breaking faith with the law of nations using poisoned swords and killing captives as spies, then there will be less complaint when Russia turns any victim she may gain into a massacre. An excuse for a massacre is always welcome to Russia, be it "plots" in Poland or "sedition" in Kichenieff, or "atrocities" beyond the Danube. Russians like blood and abhor the care of prisoners. Their victories have always told to scenes that make humanity shudder. One of the St. Petersburg papers said the other day that the "yellow Napoleons" in Korea may be thankful if one of them escapes alive." Hence the eagerness of Russia to assure the world that they don't deserve to escape.

Judge Dole as Governor made a Judge out of Davis twice, to the astonishment of the bar and the town. He has always had an amiable feeling for Davis, as a strong man sometimes has for an unfortunate one—but Davis counted too much on the pity of his old friend when he expected to be "vindicated" and set up on a pedestal of legal virtue.

The decision of Judge Dole does not, of course, overrule that of the Territorial bench. Davis will remain out of Territorial practice so long as the present Supreme Court stands pat. His desire for a full coat of white wash was largely political, as he wanted to use "vindication" as a lever against the re-appointment of Frear and Perry. Of course this scheme will fail. When the Department of Justice studies the testimony presented against Davis in the Territorial and Federal courts it will not consider what move the President should make against the Territorial judges but what course should be taken to relieve the rolls of the U. S. Supreme Court of the name of an undesirable practitioner.

As for the Japanese they are so full of ambition to rank with civilized powers that they will fight this war, if permitted to do so, with a nicely of scruple which should distinguish the most Christian nation. They are letter-perfect in international law; indeed a learned man, in the capacity of international law adviser, goes with every headquarter in the field. Their arrangements for the care of prisoners and of the wounded are governed by the golden rule. But if they are treated as barbarians who deserve no quarter they are near enough to the primitive state of man to wreak a dreadful retaliation. Russia should beware of a course which may return to plague her; any power at war should remember that he who fills the poisoned chalice may yet see it commended to his own lips.

Again we hear the insufferable rot about counties being essential to Americanism. Are there any counties in Alaska? Are there any counties in the District of Columbia? Are there any counties in the wide area covered by Greater New York? Are there any counties in the American Insular possessions? Counties are for those Americans who can support them and they are no more essential to patriotism than silver plated locomotives are to transportation.

The high water mark of Sunday Advertiser street sales reached a short time ago, was 264. These papers were sold in addition to those delivered to subscribers. Only the Kuokoa, the leading native paper, has ever approximated such a street distribution. It has become necessary to provide for a constant addition to the quires of paper put on the Sunday press.

George Kennan will represent The Outlook in the present war. As the Russians have a peculiar antipathy to Kennan he may turn up yet as caviare.

There was a low barometer and unsettled weather on Government pay-day.

The question really raised by the comments of Admiral Terry in this paper yesterday is whether our debt to Russia should be considered before our duty to civilization. That debt, as the friends of Russia describe it, was incurred during the Civil War when the diplomacy of the Czar was used to defeat the plans of England and France to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It is remembered that at a critical period of the Civil War, Russian squadrons spent some months in the harbors of New York and San Francisco, thus assuring the United States of physical as well as moral support in certain foreign emergencies. Admiral Terry hints that the general American sympathy for Japan in this war shows too short a memory for the past kindnesses of Russia.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the services of Russia were practically rewarded soon after the Civil War by the payment to her of six or seven millions of dollars in gold for a Territory (Alaska) which was then believed to be worthless. Mr. Seward, by that purchase, earned a great deal of abuse from those who did not know the why and wherefore and who shared the prevalent misconception of the resources of the Russian-American arctic.

The St. Petersburg government felt good over the sale and might have called its account with the United States.

There are those who will say, however, that six or seven millions of dollars were poor pay for so inestimable a service as Russia rendered us. But let us remember that Russia was not playing our game but her own. The United States in those years was generally hostile to England and it was best for Russia not to let us be crushed or even become weakened and impoverished. While the American republic potentially threatened Canada, Great Britain could not spend all her time in watching Russia. The Czar did not care for us as patriots and republicans. Indeed he despised our constitution and our ways, but his enemies and ours were the same and it was best for him to keep in with us. Hence the impressive and grotesque spectacle of Alexander the despot and Lincoln the rail-splitter shaking hands across the room.

Even were it true that we paid too low a price for Russian support forty years ago, is it not also true that we should pay too high a price if we were to aid her, even by moral assistance in the conquest and subjugation of Asia? Wherever Russia plants herself there are despotism, tyranny, religious intolerance, a vast standing army, unjust courts, feeble schools, an oppressed people and an inhuman prison system. Can the United States, even out of gratitude, stand for such things in the world? If Russia defeats Japan she will spread over China and perhaps all Asia the pell-mell of her misgovernment. If Japan defeats Russia, she will open China to the light of modern progress. Instead of China becoming another Siberia she may become another Japan.

Of the wisdom of the volunteer system, in cases where regulars are to be opposed, opinions differ, but one thing is certain: The militia never has contributed much to the success of a volunteer establishment. It is only a joke in the Civil War it cut almost as poor a figure as it did in the War of 1812, and in the war of 1861 it was eliminated from the issue as soon and as far as possible. It is the present view of professional soldiers that the best way to use volunteers is to mix them in with regulars; and that the young patriotic citizen, without fear of becoming a food-commissioner sooner than the militiamen, has the habits of law, discipline and easy work to learn.

Secretary Root in his latest report speaks highly of the Hawaiian National Guard, and takes a somewhat different view of it, from what is taken here by some people. His idea that citizens should be exercised in arms and should know something of the art of war is sound. A country ought to have its citizens ready at any time to be enrolled in volunteer organizations.—Star.

It is the business of a Secretary of War to encourage the military spirit and to get as many people under arms as possible. On the other hand it is the business of the taxpayers to decide how many and what kind of soldiers they wish to support. For a century the War Department and the taxpayers have been at odds on this point but as a general thing the taxpayers have had their way. After 1877 up to the time of the Spanish war, they kept the Regular Army down to about 25,000 men; since then they have permitted a considerable increase for regular purposes, though retaining the Anglo-Saxon prejudice against a large standing army. As a rule the American people are resting their hope of safety upon a large navy rather than a large army.

In the matter of militia the tendency has been to cut down the active force,

a policy which the failure of the militia in 1898 has accelerated, despite the contrary wishes of the War Department.

Locally the question is not one of defence but of cost. No one seriously believes that Hawaii was menaced, its inhabitants, in and out of the militia, could do much to defend the country. The safety of Hawaii is in a navy, as the first line of defence and in fortifications, with regulars behind the big guns as a second line. If these fall the militia might as well take to the woods. It has neither the resources, the training nor the numbers to make it formidable. The Secretary of War may think differently and if so the people of Hawaii would cordially second any proposal he might make to have the United States take the total force in hand and build it up at Federal expense. All they object to is the scheme for meeting large costs and will most likely continue to militate against this experiment may be mentioned the following: The grower's chief object is to get his tobacco off his hands as soon as he possibly can, thus throwing any risk of deterioration onto the monopoly, and the earlier it is taken the better for him, as the moisture contained in it means more money to him. And now that he has a sure market he does not take the same care as formerly, and thus the tobacco not seldom goes into the monopoly's warehouses in a half-dried state, and owing to scarcity of competent experts it sometimes spoils and becomes worthless. It is believed that there are considerable quantities of tobacco held by the monopoly in this state.

To these drawbacks must be added deterioration of the culture. An "ad valorem" profit of 150 per cent is gradually but surely forcing the finer kinds of tobacco out of cultivation, because every rise in the percentage of profit causes the manufacturer to use a lower grade; thus the standard of tobacco used is lowered without the revenue being increased. Again, while the profit is collected on original weights, there is always a considerable shrinkage by drying, ranging from twelve to twenty-five per cent; hence the manufacturer has to pay 150 per cent on tobacco which does not exist, and through the precautions against smuggling are largely ineffectual, the expenses of working the system are exorbitantly high.

Noah Sniffen, who for twenty years has been connected with the Kohala plantation on Hawaii, returned to his home in the Kinau last Tuesday after paying a short business trip to Honolulu. This is the first time he has been here for twenty-five years.

The Kohala Ranch Co. has been incorporated by the members of the Woods family, with a capital of \$50,000, of which \$4,000 is represented by property in possession. Officers to hold until the 1905 annual meeting are Palmer P. Woods, president; Isabella Woods, first vice president; James Frank Woods, second vice president; Michel R. Woods, secretary; Samuel P. Woods, treasurer; Howard Bryant, auditor.

Patrick Cockett has succeeded W. H. Cornwell as manager of the Cornwell ranch, Maui, now directed by the Waimea Stock Trust Co.

F. J. Testa, proprietor of the Independent, is president of a Democratic club just started in the tenth precinct of the fifth district.

Legal proceedings are to be taken by the Board of Health for putting a stop to the disturbing of previously buried corpses by new burials in the Catholic cemetery.

The Schuman Carriage Co.'s loss by the late fire has been adjusted at \$18,497 on which the insurance is \$11,000. On the Studebaker goods held on consignment the damage is figured at \$1740, with 11,50% insurance.

The Treasury is hardly to be blamed for refusing its own warrants. Every body else would if they could get cash instead.

The first sign of battle in this war is the assisted exodus of war correspondents from the places where they might see something.

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The Exposition management has organized a free information service. A pamphlet has been issued for gratuity circulation explaining many of the conveniences that have been provided.

A list of all the hotels with rates is contained in this pamphlet. The entire city has been canvassed, and many thousands of private householders have arranged to receive visitors. These houses are in every section of the city, and the rates at which the guests will be received is a matter of record on the books of the bureau.

The Inside Inn, a hotel on the Exposition grounds, has a capacity for 6,000 guests. The Exposition management has control of the rates, which have been fixed at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, European plan, including admission to the grounds. On the American plan, the rates range from \$2 to \$5 per day. The hotel is 400 by 800 feet, and is three stories high.

There are more than 150 established hotels in St. Louis, and a signed agreement has been made between many of the managers with the Exposition officials that rates shall not be raised during the exposition period. Many new hotels have been built on sites adjacent to the Exposition grounds and the published fixed rates warrant the assertion that no one need pay exorbitant rates for accommodations either at hotels or private houses.

Hawaii's fortification item seems to have got back into the Senate bill. More staying power to it. Fortifications for Hawaii are defences for the whole Pacific coast and cannot be safely neglected at Washington.

People who had a glimpse of the cost of County government during Hawaii's brief experience with that gilded superfluity don't need any assurances from grafters that two administrations are cheaper than one.

Russia does not regard Korea as a belligerent. Its attitude towards that country is the same as was Uncle Epham's towards a fat turkey owned by some po' white trash on the next street.

The tobacco monopoly, which Japan wishes to extend and established six years ago, according to the London Globe, it has proved anything but the grand source of revenue expected by its promoters thought that apart from the increase of revenue it would improve the growth and enlarge the export, but in these respects also it has been disappointing. There are no large tobacco planters in this country. Numerous small farmers raise each a small quantity, hence in order to prevent offences against the monopoly laws a small army of officials is required, yet illicit dealing and smuggling are by no means uncommon. In the second year of its working the monopoly department reported the detection of over 7,000 cases. The number of undetected cases may be imagined. So far from helping to increase the export trade in the leaf, the monopoly has killed it. Prior to the establishment of the system the stock of Japanese leaf in the United Kingdom—the only country to which it was exported—was usually about 15,000 bales, now it is nearly nil.

The working of the system is as follows: First of all, intending growers must apply for permission to the monopoly department, stating the area they propose to cultivate. When grown, all the tobacco must be brought to the monopoly office on or before March 31 of the following year. The price to be paid to the growers is fixed beforehand. It is arrived at by dividing the crop into grades. In the year 1900 there were eighteen grades. Each of these again was divided into first, second and third quality. Then, again, in each quality the leaf was separated into four sorts, viz., top leaves, upper middle leaves, lower middle leaves and ground leaves, thus making 216 grades and prices. On being brought to the local office of the monopoly, the tobacco is inspected, graded, and paid for. It is then distributed to other places, each ticket giving its grade and weight, and also a number.

The leaf thus packed is sold by the pound (about 5½ pounds) on its original weight. The monopoly's profit was originally fixed at cent per cent, but has now been increased to 150 per cent.

Demurrers to the vouchers indicating the value of the tobacco were presented before Judge Robinson by Attorney C. A. Long yesterday and set for hearing on Monday.

Joseph O. Carter was yesterday sworn before Judge Dole as a commissioner to select trial jurors for the ensuing term of the United States District Court.

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An evening paper says the Treasury department is refusing to receive its own warrants in payment of taxes. Treasurer Kepolka's return from Maui will have to be awaited for an authoritative explanation of the matter.

Carl Smith, representing the Attorney General in the Funokoshi case of Hilo, is making a fight with affidavit, etc., against Judge Little's refusal to accept Chester Doyle as Japanese interpreter. It is thought by some legal minds, however, that the Circuit Judge's privilege of choosing his court interpreters is absolute.

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Excuse Us, Please, We Can't Help It!

2848

SUNDAY ADVERTISERS

Sold on the Streets of Honolulu in ONE DAY,
EXCLUSIVE of those delivered to Regular Subscribers.

*SWORN STATEMENT OF A. W. PEARSON,
Treasurer and Manager.*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the cash receipts and records of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., and have found the sales of the SUNDAY ADVERTISER to be 2848 for a single day's sales.

L. C. ABLES,
Expert Accountant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
15th day of March, A. D. 1904.

L. C. ABLES,
Notary Public.

CONTRACT FOR CANE

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same disease, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Justice Perry is author of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court which overrules exceptions from Judge Little's court, Hilo, taken by plaintiffs in the suit of F. Li Min and A. Verzani vs. Hilo Sugar Co., Ltd. Wise & Ross for plaintiffs; Smith & Parsons for defendant.

It was an action of assumpsit for \$1632 for cane alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The defendant concedes that it received the cane referred to in the plaintiff's declaration and that the reasonable value of such cane was \$1632.10, but it denies that it purchased or received the cane from the plaintiffs and that the cane was the property of the plaintiffs at the time when it was cut and received, and contends that at that time it was the property of one H. Kishi or of his trustee in bankruptcy, Kishi having been declared a bankrupt on February 2, 1903, and was taken under a certain mortgage and contract with Kishi and his predecessors in interest.

Jury was waived and on hearing the case the Circuit Court ordered judgment for the defendant. The Supreme Court reviews the evidence and considers the ground of exceptions, deciding that neither the rulings were correct nor the errors, if any, were not prejudicial.

Besides findings decided as being supported by the evidence, the syllabus contains principles of law as follows:

Where under a lease the lessor is authorized, upon failure of the lessee to pay the rent or any portion thereof, to declare a forfeiture of the lease and to re-enter after "demand made therefore," the making of a demand for a sum substantially larger than the amount of rent due is not a compliance with the prerequisite named and will not support an attempted forfeiture based thereon.

Where the provision of the lease is that such forfeiture may be declared and re-enter made upon failure to pay the rent after ten days' demand therefore, an attempted forfeiture and a re-entry nine days after demand are unauthorized by the contract and insufficient to terminate the lease.

Potatoes are scarce in town, but a supply is coming in the steamer Texas now due from Puget Sound.

NERVY GAME PLAYED ON MANY JAPANESE FISHERMEN

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company, was arrested about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. The charge comprises the allegations of a number of Japanese fishermen that Mr. Edmunds has been charging each of them a fee for tying up their sampans at different points about the harbor, more particularly in the Ewa end near the Hackfeld, Ballway and Inter-Island wharves.

About a dozen of the sturdy little fishermen appeared at the police station yesterday forenoon and had an audience with the High Sheriff. To him they related their grievance, and the result was that the warrant was issued for Edmunds's arrest. About sixty fishermen claim to have been duped by the defendant for the past three months. They have been charged for mooring space makai of the Channel wharf near Young's boat house, from which Edmunds is said to have collected about \$250 per month. In the Ewa end of the harbor the complainants allege that they have been compelled to pay Edmunds at the rate of \$3 each per month just for the privilege of tying up their boats on the mud flats. The warrant issued against Edmunds involved only the last named rentals.

Edmunds is said to have no title to any ground or space within the harbor limits, this being entirely under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Superintendent is said not to have issued any instructions to Edmunds for the purpose of collecting rents from fishermen.

A short time since Edmunds obtained the privilege of using the portion of sea-front below the Channel wharf for tying up the boats of a company to be managed by him known as the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company. It is alleged that Edmunds, after putting in railings at this place began charging all Japanese fishermen a stipulated monthly rental, which is not in consonance with the privilege. This matter may be taken up with Edmunds shortly.

Edmunds is alleged by the fishermen to have endeavored to coerce them into selling their catches of fish to his company, otherwise they would be charged \$10 to \$12 rental per month for

the privilege of mooring their boats. This is said to have been compromised to a payment of rentals ranging from \$3 to \$3 per month. The Japanese allege that all manner of threats have been used against them to compel payment.

The matter came to a focus on Monday night when a delegation of fishermen visited Edmunds and presented a proposition that they be allowed to divide their catches between Edmunds's company and the Chinese dealers.

Edmunds is said to have refused to consider such a proposition on the ground that they should turn over the whole catch to him at his own prices.

If the Japanese would not accede to his way of thinking he is said to have threatened to charge from \$10 to \$30 per month rental for moorings.

Instead of returning yesterday to Edmunds with an answer they went to the High Sheriff and related the whole story.

High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday: "This seems to be one of the nerviest games I have come across."

Edmunds' case will come up in police court this morning.

HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE,
HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA,
HAWAII.

VANISHING JURY LIST

(Continued from page 3.)

THE DREDGING CONTRACT

In the suit for compensation under agreement relative to Pearl Harbor dredging, of Clark & Henery vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Judge De Bolt yesterday overruled the demurser of the Hackfeld company, giving it five days in which to answer. A. H. Hartwell for plaintiffs; H. E. Cooper for defendant.

The grounds of demurser briefly were that there was no cause of action "against this defendant"; that if \$28,000 was guaranteed at all, it was by the Oahu Sugar Co. and the Ewa Plantation Co. and not by this defendant; that it did not appear that this defendant was ever satisfied that the opening of the channel of Pearl Harbor would open the same to commerce; that it did not appear that plaintiffs did the necessary work to be performed to make the channel of Pearl Harbor 200 feet wide at the bottom and thirty feet deep, or that said channel was made of those dimensions; and, lastly, that the complaint is ambiguous as to the agreement.

The argument in support of the demurser was mainly that there was no liability of the guarantors because the plantation companies were not liable. Judge De Bolt overruled the demurser, regarding the defendants' guarantee as an original agreement. All the other grounds were likewise overruled.

COURT NOTES.

Mary K. Kahalepuna, guardian of Keala and Kalu, minors, has died an inventory of their estate. It consists of two pieces of land in Koataupoko, Oahu, aggregating 3.05 acres, and a house-lot at Pepee Valley, together with a family residence at Waikiki. Another day passed in the trial of the American Dry Goods Association before Judge Gear.

KNEW THEIR VALUE.

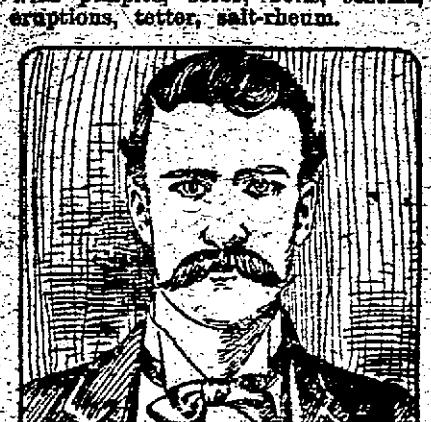
Mrs. Knowlton—"I hear you celebrated your silver wedding last week."

Mrs. Wise—"No. To judge from the presents we received, I think it was our silver-plated wedding."—New York Mail and Express.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the name with Chamberlain & Conroy Company. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Johnson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kailua, W. A., sends this photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

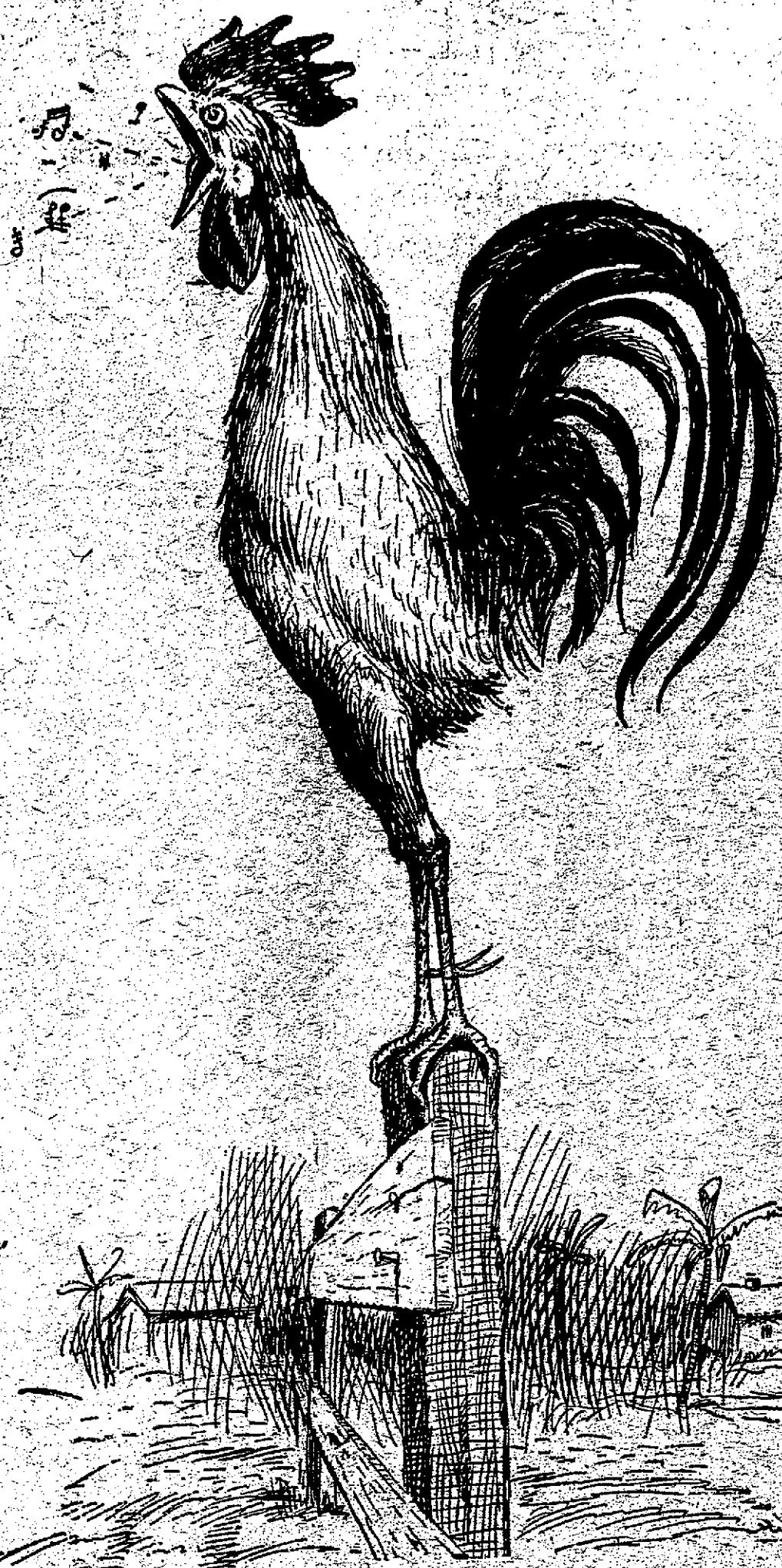
There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowel in good condition with Ayer's Milk.

Preserved by Dr. J. G. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER

RUBBER STAMPS



The Sunday Advertiser

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

PUBLISHERS,

65 S. KING STREET, HONOLULU

PHONE MAIN 88

W. A. PEARSON, President.

JOHN C. COOKE, Vice-President.

GEORGE H. HARRIS, Secretary.

CHARLES H. HARRIS, Treasurer.

JOHN C. COOKE, Manager.

JOHN C. CO

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

**IROQUOIS MAY
GO TO MIDWAY**

ARRIVED.
 Tuesday, March 15.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports at 8:30 a. m. with 32 head cattle, 518 bags coffee, 7567 bags sugar, 22 bags avg. 30 kegs and tins butter, 5 bushels oranges, 71 bunches bananas, 14 bundles hides, 14 bags taro, 27 pigs, 2 boxes chickens, 7 boxes fish, 116 packages sundries.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Ahukini, Waimea and Eleale at 6:10 a. m. with 4,670 bags sugar.

Stmr. Kawailani, Ulumahae, from Koolau ports 2:30 a. m. with 840 bags of rice.

Wednesday, March 16.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports at 4:05 a. m.

Thursday, March 17.
 S. S. Texan, Morrison, from Seattle and Tacoma at 7 a. m.
 Stmr. Kalulani, Dove, from Hilo and way ports at 2 p. m. with 6330 bags of sugar.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports at 10:30 a. m.
DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 15.
 Am. bark R. P. Ritter, McPhail, for San Francisco at 9 a. m.
 Am. bark Yosemite, Flynn, for San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.

S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for San Francisco at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 16.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 9 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Ahukini and Makaweli, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Mikahala, for Koolau ports at 9 a. m.

Schr. Chas. Levl Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo and Punko at 6 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5:30 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco due early in morning.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 15.—From Kau: H. G. Ramsey, E. A. Magee, Mrs. Ipo Mossman, S. H. Boardman and wife, C. A. Doyle, Geo. H. Robertson, S. M. Vandine, Jr., Mr. Bagley, Mr. Frendis, Y. Yamazaki, F. Semple, wife and daughter; W. H. Kunston, wife and son; T. A. Preissert, Kawaha, Geo. McCumber, W. Wolters, D. Conroy. From Kona: Mrs. D. K. Bent, W. Williamson, W. H. G. Arnesson, J. J. Smidt, Mrs. Kawaha, J. Cooper, J. M. Levy, W. W. Bruner and wife, Mrs. Keishina, Mrs. H. K. Anshu. From Maui: J. J. Walsh, R. M. Rosenberg and 36 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, March 15.—J. D. McVeigh, J. Cassidy, J. C. Smith and 1 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, March 15.—Miss A. Kluge, F. J. Heger, Dr. Allison, Jr., and wife, Miss Iwasaki, Mrs. Iwasaki, Mr. Sudder, Dr. Lishman, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Moore, J. H. Lenahan, D. Hewitt, J. F. Woods, Mrs. R. Spencer, Mrs. Murphy, E. T. Parsons, H. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Grotseller, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Ocasie, W. T. Rawlins and wife, Mrs. T. Hampe, Miss G. Harvey, Miss J. Klockenbaum, Miss A. Klockenbaum, Mrs. S. Fern, Mrs. Alapai, Mrs. A. Alapai, Miss Alapai, Mr. Canby and wife, Dr. Setsons, Mrs. Frank Metcalf, W. C. Waters, R. J. Waters, Master E. Waters, Mr. Bechley and wife, Mrs. W. C. Watson, Mrs. E. W. Parker, Master R. Waters, W. H. Kilpatrick and two children, Miss Ewing, Miss J. McMillian, Miss Ruhl, Mrs. Marks, Mr. Jeffreys and wife, Mr. Ross and wife, Mrs. Hefner, Mrs. Barr, W. T. Fleming, Wm. Green.

Per stmr. Kauai, March 15, for Maui ports: Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, J. S. Emerson, J. W. Robertson, Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., W. H. Cornwell, Jr., F. J. Lindemann, Edward Dekum, J. J. Walsh.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, March 15.—S. Kao, W. C. Parke, S. Keegan, S. Shimamoto, E. Fernandez, K. Fuketa, O. M. Atwood.

Per stmr. Mikahala, March 17: Mrs. Geo. H. Allen, W. P. Miller, A. V. Peters, Miss Mohlum, F. J. Cross, James Dyson, D. Kalatokalani, Jr., Jos. S. Ferry and wife, A. Waterhouse and wife, Dr. W. G. Rogers, C. H. Bishop.

Buford Has Marines

Word has been received that the army transport Buford, which is due from San Francisco Saturday or Sunday, will have aboard 600 marines. They are en route to the eastern station. The Buford also has supplies aboard for the Midway cable station and will carry mail from here for that place.

Gulls Are Due.

Many of the vessels of the deep sea fleet are due. The Iroquois from Leith is due, the bark Numazu is now out 119 days from New York and the Michel Bianchi from Newcastle also should be in. Either of the three vessels is likely to arrive any day now.

The steamers Waiialea and Noeau of the Inter-Island Company were temporarily laid up yesterday owing to the falling off in sugar shipments from Kauai.

**SMALL FARMING
IN THIS TERRITORY**

Every legitimate effort to encourage this form of industry for these Islands is worthy of commendation. On this point there can be but little difference of opinion. The advantage of having an intelligent, industrious class of people distributed throughout the group, with their interests rooted in the soil, is so great from every point of view that it cannot but be desirable to every clear-minded person. About the only ground for difference of opinion would seem to be as to the source from which this part of our population should be derived. Should it be sought entirely from the mainland, or should we attempt to furnish it from the young people growing up on the ground? The true answer probably is that it should be derived from both these sources. The present tendency, however, seems to be to emphasize the importance of the former to the neglect of the latter. This is doubtless because this is the easier and apparently the more promising method, and anyone who is acquainted with the difficulties that would attend the raising up of an intelligent farming class from the youth of our various races will not be too hasty in condemning it. Still, a true foresight will keep all the elements of the problem in view. We must remember that many, at least, of these people are here to stay, and so far as they do not learn to carry on some form of honest industry they are likely to swell the pauper and criminal classes. A man with a fixed place of abode which he can call his own, is more likely to become a useful citizen and respect the rights of others than one who has no such attachment. It is always desirable, therefore, that as many as possible of the people of a country have such places of abode. These too, small farming in most places in these Islands will never furnish more than an economical living to the farmer. Distance from markets and the nature of the soil make this a practical certainty. It is better, therefore, that those who attempt it in these places be those to whom these Islands are home, and who would prefer to be here with small means rather than try life elsewhere. A discontented class, without means to get away, would be an element of weakness rather than strength to the community.

Some products of the soil, such as sisal and pineapples, seem destined to be successfully grown here. To those who have capital to make a beginning with such crops there seems good prospect of success, provided the work is carried on with diligence and intelligence. Such farming will, however, be for the few and not for the many. The majority must be content with other and less profitable crops, which can be raised more quickly and with less outlay of money. For this class of farming, we believe it would be a mistake for the American farmer to come. He can do better at home. He has there broader opportunities and if he fails in one place it is not so difficult to get away to another as it would be here. Let educators and government officials study the question more deeply of raising up small farmers from our own people—Rev. J. Leadingham, in the Friend.

KAUAI SHIPPING.

The report of Purser Kaae of the steamer Kauai which arrived yesterday from Kauai ports, is as follows: "The steamer Mikahala was at Waimea loading sugar. She will have about 1800 bags V. K. and 3000 bags K. S. M. sugar. The bark W. B. Flint was at Makaweli discharging freight. Experienced fine weather."

The Midway Light.

While the Iroquois was at Midway last fall Captain Rodman left a light there to be used for lighthouse purposes. This was done owing to the number of vessels which now pass close to the cable island. Should the Iroquois go to Midway in the near future the local lighthouse inspector may obtain orders from Washington to have the light incorporated in the system of lights of the United States, to be maintained as a portion of the district under his supervision.

Eclipse Is Sold.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse, which has been owned respectively by McChesney & Sons and the von Hamm-Youn Company, is now controlled by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The vessel went out Monday night on her run to Anahola, Kauai, under the Inter-Island flag. The sale of the vessel was made through the Waterhouse Trust Company. It is understood that Captain Gahan will retain his position as master of the vessel. The vessel will probably be continued in the sugar trade.

Shipping Notes.

The Alameda is due this morning with seven days' mail.

The I. F. Chapman will sail for Philadelphia tomorrow with 2314 tons of sugar.

The Mikahala sailed yesterday afternoon for Kauai ports with a large passenger list.

The Kailani arrived yesterday afternoon from Hilo and way ports. She brought 6300 bags of sugar.

The next American-Hawaiian freighter to leave Puget Sound for Honolulu is the Alaskan which sails April 10. Chief Steward Hannigan, for many years in the Sierra and Mariposa, is now in the Buford, which is due this week.

On the Alameda today news is expected of the leasing of new steamers by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Mr. Avery of the company is now in New York, and news may come to the agents of the leasing of the Majestic and Tritonia, a report of which has already been published.

**REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS**

HONOLULU, OAHU.
 March 12, '04
 Hook Sing Yuen Co. to Peter C. Jones, Ltd.; cancellation of lease dated June 29, '03, between E. J. Wilkinson and husband and A. F. Neves of realty at Kalihi, March 10, '04.

F. A. Schaefer to W. E. Powell, D. reality, Young street, \$4,450. March 7, '04.

Bank of Hawaii to K. E. and W. G. Ashley, H. E. reality, Thurston ave., 15,000 sq. ft., \$4,000. March 12, '04.

Bishop & Co. to Wm. Weisbarth, Rel. reality, cor. King and Becker streets, 32,085 sq. ft., bldg., etc., \$1,000. August 3, '03.

A. H. Kentwell and husband to Geo. H. Huddy, War. D. reality, School street, 2,100 sq. ft., bldg., etc., \$5. March 11, '04.

Geo. H. Huddy to L. R. Kentwell, D. reality, School street, 3,100 sq. ft., bldg., etc., \$5. March 12, '04.

Jas. E. Fullerton to W. E. Powell, T. a. m. int. in mg. of J. M. Monmarr, Rel. reality, cor. Union and Adams Lane, \$412.75. March 11, '04.

Kohala Ditch Franchise sold to J. S. Low et al.

L. Ab Chiyap, dry goods, burned out, merchandise, about \$1,000. insurance, \$4,250.

WAIALUA, OAHU.
 K. Amara to S. Keahinu, D. reality, 52-100, A. \$1,000. first party reserves all rights, privileges, rents, etc., during lifetime. Jan. 14, '04.

N. KONA, HAWAII.
 P. D. Kellett, Jr. comr., to Inc. V. Ichivachas, corrs. D. reality, Kaloko IV, 50-1-2 acres, \$40. March 4, '04.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
 March 14, '04.

D. Katsuyoshi to J. E. Fullerton, c. m. on goods, wares, trades, etc., in store No. 1026 Smith street, \$300. 1 month at 12 per cent. per annum. January 23, '04.

Bishop & Co. to Wm. Weisbarth, Rel. reality, cor. King and Becker Sts., 22,085 sq. ft., bldg., etc., \$700. February 26, '04.

J. E. Kallimapehu to Kellwahamuku, D. reality, Pauleana, Manoa, \$1. March 14, '04.

K. E. Ashley and husband to T. G. Thrift, warranty, D. reality, Thurston Ave., 16,000 sq. ft., bldg., etc., \$1,500. March 12, '04.

W. H. Cornwell Estate-Inventories, shows assets of \$10,510.15; liabilities, \$5,384.22.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. Ltd. reorganized Albert Waterhouse and H. Trent sold their interest.

WAIAHALA, OAHU.
 N. Maheloa to C. F. Waterman, a. m. interest in mg. of J. W. K. Kaino (A) and Kaili of reality at Kamehameha, \$1. March 11, '04.

HAMAKUA, HAWAII.
 J. de Santos to N. de Melo, L. reality, Nieme, 24-5 1/2 acre at \$20 per annum. Feb. 17, '04.

J. Burdickshaw to H. D. Lameo, B. S. landhold., 174 shares in Honokoa, 200,000, horses, harness, wagons, etc. Honokoa, \$2,400 payable as follows: \$2,000 cash, 1500 in 6 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Jan. 23, '04.

J. M. Medeiros and wife to A. H. Homan, D. 2 pieces land at Nieme, area 12 and 124 respectively, bldg., etc., \$1,400. Jan. 23, '04.

J. M. Medeiros and wife to M. Bernardo, D. portion lot 9, map 11 of Paiauli, 100, \$600. Feb. 23, '04.

Mrs. N. Richard to Honokoa Sugar Co., L. 2 pieces land, Papamau, area 21-1-2 and 2a respectively, 5 yrs at 12.5 per cent. per annum. Feb. 10, '04.

J. da S. Passos to Hakaia Plantation Co., L. 41/2 of lot 18, Waikamalo homesteads, 8 yrs at 8 per cent. per annum. Feb. 27, '04.

LAHAINA, MAUI.
 M. Kamelaha to A. N. Hayden, D. reality, Waihala, \$30. March 3, '04.

KAAPAPALI, MAUI.
 W. Kukahao to H. Wahineau, D. reality, Honokowai, \$1. March 7, '04.

K. Kaapana to J. Seong, D. reality, 41-100 acre, \$25. March 7, '04.

MAKAWAO, MAUI.
 Kahau to M. Kuhailau, D. reality, 8 acres, \$5. March 5, '04.

KULA, MAUI.
 K. Kaahue to J. K. Kekauli, D. 3 acres land at Kailalani, \$30. March 7, '04.

KAUPO, MAUI.
 J. K. Kihio et al. to G. Opiolo, D. 22-22-100 acre land at Kaka-Nui, \$12,000. March 8, '04.

ANAHOLA, KAUAI.
 D. Wada to E. Thronas, c. m. leasehold, bldg., 1 brkt., 1 express wagon, 2 horses, etc., \$300. 1 yr at 12 per cent. Feb. 28, '04.

N. KONA, HAWAII.
 P. D. Kellett, Jr. comr., to John Ichivachas, Comr's D. reality, Kaloko IV, 50-1-2 acres, \$50. March 8, '04.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
 Mar. 13, 1904.

A. S. Cleghorn to Look Hop Yuen, L. Reality, Kapiwi, Patos, 16-50-100, 15,000 at \$200 per acre. Mar. 1, '04.

V. L. Tenney of San Francisco to Chas. H. Atherton, P. A. Apr. 1, '04.

Demptor to M. S. Pereira, Rel. Int. to mg. of M. G. Correa of lots 3 and 4, Bldg. 5 Pearl City, Wa., with note for \$700; Int. in mg. of M. & J. F. C. Abel of reality and bldg. on Green St. with notes for \$1,250 and \$350. Con. \$2,500. Jan. 18, '04.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, to W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 247, 250 and 251, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hamakua, Island of Hamakua, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment, dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 247, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, Auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece of land or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Heids Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Wailuku River, and being a portion of the Atupuwa of Pinonu, called "Kolokid," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX.
 Mortgagor.
 Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.
 Feb. 26-March 1, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1904, at the same time and place as above set forth.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagor.
 Dated March 11, 1904.

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Bombard-Brown, Eric, Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of T. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Arts.

North German Marine Insur. Co. of Berlin.

Fortune General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable terms.

T. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.
 General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and to the most favorable terms.

J. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.
 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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